

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The address of the Republican Congressional Committee which has undertaken the management of the national campaign embraces an eloquent review of the past career of the Republican party and a flattering statement of the achievements of the present administration and the present Congress in reducing the debt and diminishing taxation. Despite these merits, however, we doubt very much whether it will prove an effective campaign document. It has none of the stirring invocations by which political legions are usually marshaled to victory. It dwells upon the past achievements of the party without presenting any well-defined platform upon which it is to be rallied hereafter; and it contains some sentences which indicate that its author felt that Republicanism had been forced into a defensive attitude instead of being able to maintain the aggressive with the zeal of its more vigorous days. The address asks Republicans who are presumably "tired of the responsibilities of power," to relinquish it to other hands, "to remember "that there are none worthy to accept it." This assertion may be true, but even if it is, the leader of a campaign ought to have been able to invent many better reasons for recalling deserters to their allegiance, and to disdain a resort to such a paltry appeal, for independent men will not be "slow in coming to the conclusion that, if neither of the present parties is worthy of public confidence, it is high time that they should be at work organizing a new one. The address also tells us that the "high-raised expectations" formed of Grant's administration "have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress." This may be another truism, but we cannot see the wisdom of enunciating it to the world in a Republican campaign document, and, like the admission in the last paragraph of the address, that the record of the Republican party is "not faultless," its promulgation might have been left to the Democratic agitators, who will be sure to attend to their part of the coming fight.

In all their successful campaigns the Republicans have uniformly inscribed aggressive and well-defined mottoes upon their banners. They have told the people what they meant to do, and despite the noisy clamor of their foes they have secured the triumph of bold and progressive ideas. It remains to be seen what will be the result of an experiment which bases appeals for popular support rather on the soundness of an old record than on the well-defined assurance of future usefulness. Experience indicates that in this country no party can live long on old glories. Live Americans speedily learn to ignore dead issues, and to act for the future rather than the past. If the Republican party is to maintain power it must keep fully up with the times, and purging itself of corruption, carve out a career of usefulness adapted to the changed needs and condition of the country.

THE INDIANS.

At the opening of the summer season all the indications were in favor of a more than usually troublesome Indian war upon the plains, and it is a matter for surprise as well as congratulation that thus far the savages have, on the whole, shown a disposition to conduct themselves in a peaceable manner. The annual contests with the Indians are enormously expensive and are unproductive of any results that will at all compensate for the outlay which the Government is compelled to make for the sake of fighting them. So long as hostile relations are maintained between the red men and their white neighbors there will be a never-ending labor before the army, for after a whole season has been passed in hunting down the Indians and driving them upon reservations, nothing is gained, except the privilege of feeding them through the winter, and then fighting them again so soon as the warm weather sets in and the grass begins to grow upon the prairies. Unless some other peace-makers than the sword and the bullet can be found, there is no other solution of the Indian problem to be looked forward to than the extermination of the red race after long years of bloodshed and outrage. That it is the duty of the people of the United States to prevent any such result as this needs no argument, and while the murderous propensities of the savages must be restrained even at the cost of extermination, it will be more to our credit as a civilized and Christian people, and very much less expensive from a mere pecuniary point of view, if we can contrive to transform the

red men into steady, law-abiding citizens. There are elements in the Indian character that if properly cultivated would make them valuable members of a civilized society, and that they can be made to appreciate the benefits of civilization has been shown in the case of the Choctaws and others.

The greatest occasion for trouble with the Indians that the Government has to deal with is that almost their entire acquaintance with the white race is limited to a frontier population, most of the members of which are scarcely less savage than themselves. It is practically impossible for the Government to supervise every square mile of our immense Western territory; and when white men think they can make anything by trespassing upon the lands reserved for the Indians, there is no means of preventing them from doing so, and such trespassers are, of course, naturally resented by the savages. Nor can the whites altogether be blamed in the matter, for, according to their view of the case—the view that must prevail in the end—the country ought to be improved and cultivated. The only way, therefore, to solve the Indian problem in such a manner as will be creditable to the nation is to encourage the red men to give up their nomadic mode of life, and to labor for their victuals and clothing by cultivating the ground and practicing the arts of civilization. It may require much patient labor to do this, but it surely can be done if the work is entered upon with energy; and if a tenth part of the money, talent, and ability that are expended in vain fruitless efforts to Christianize the heathen in Africa and China were bestowed upon the Indians, the results would in all probability be more satisfactory and much more creditable to the practical Christianity and philanthropy of the nation.

The good effect of bringing the Indians in contact with the best culture of the country has been shown in the case of the old chief Red Cloud, who has labored zealously since his return to the plains to preserve peace between his people and the whites. This chief, when he was in the East, impressed every one favorably by his dignified and independent bearing, and by the eloquent and straightforward manner in which he stated the cause of his race. For years he was considered one of the most treacherous and dangerous of the savage leaders, and those who professed to know him, and to understand the Indian character, were eager in prophesying that he would start upon the war path as soon as he arrived upon the plains again. Not only has he given the lie to this prediction, but he has proved himself to be a man of honor and integrity, whose example some of his white neighbors might imitate with advantage, and it is probably due to him that we have been spared a bloody and expensive Indian war on the frontier during the present summer. If such a supposed incorrigible as Red Cloud could be so impressed with the benefits of civilization by a short visit to the Eastern States, what might not an earnest effort on the part of the Christian philanthropy of the country to improve the condition of the Indian accomplish?

THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

We publish elsewhere a comprehensive sketch of the members of the family of Orleans, who are making desperate efforts to regain power in France. If they were not, as has been charged, the prime movers in the intrigue which made Leopold a candidate for the Spanish throne and thus precipitated the present war, they are at least endeavoring to improve to the utmost the chances opened by the present conflict for their restoration. We are told that they lavish their money like water in relieving the sufferings of wounded French soldiers, they are asking permission to return to their native country to enter her military and naval service, and their political friends are constantly endeavoring to advance their dynastic interests. If Napoleon is thrown overboard, the great question will arise whether a Republic or an Orleansian king shall succeed him, and the chances seem to be nearly evenly balanced between these alternatives. A provisional government may bridge over an interregnum preparatory to a final decision, but before the Republicans surrender another opportunity to establish their cherished system, a thrilling episode in French history may be fairly anticipated.

The action of the French Chambers yesterday proves the determination of that body to do all in its power to check the progress of the Germans and to drive them back from the soil of France. Imitating our example, specie payments have been suspended and the notes of the Bank of France made a legal tender, so that henceforth abundant means for equipping and feeding French armies are secured, while the new levy providing for a general armament will place in the field a mighty host of French soldiers. The great question remains, however, whether these preparations are not too late. They should have been made at least a month ago, and the precious time already wasted has given a fearful if not a decisive advantage to the invaders.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Julius J. Boyle, United States Navy, died yesterday at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. He was born in Maryland, and was appointed as a midshipman for the District of Columbia on the 27th of August, 1823. He made his first cruise in the sloop Peacock, attached to the Pacific squadron, in 1827. On the 21st of March, 1839, he was promoted to passed midshipman, and in 1839 he was attached to the Mediterranean Squadron. His commission as lieutenant was dated June 21st, 1839, and from 1834 to 1836 he served on the frigate Delaware in the Mediterranean. In 1848 he again visited the Mediterranean in the frigate Congress. During 1845 and 1846 he was naval storekeeper at Port Mahon, and in 1848 he was attached to the schooner Bontio, in the home squadron. From 1851 to 1855 he was on duty on the storeship Southampton. He was placed on the retired list on the 19th of September, 1852, while still a lieutenant. His commission as commander was dated July 16, 1862.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MONEY MARKET shows a little more activity to-day, but borrowers on call obtain all they want at 6 1/2 per cent. Commercial paper is quiet at 6 1/2 per cent., as heretofore, but only first-class paper of short date is taken at this rate. The chief interest is concentrated in gold, and the course of the premium seems to be "up or down" according to the Prussian chances of victory or defeat. Under these circumstances the market is necessarily unsteady. Gold remains active and somewhat stronger, with sales ranging from 117 1/2 to 117 3/4, closing at 117 3/4.

Government bonds are quiet and steady at about last night's figures. Local stocks were dull but fairly steady. Sales of State 6 1/2 per cent. series, at 111. City 6 1/2 per cent. firm. No sales.

Reading Railroad sold slightly at 48 1/2. b. o. Pennsylvania sold at 58 1/2; Lehigh Valley at 75 1/2; 44 1/2 was offered for Oil Creek and Allegheny.

In Canal shares there was some attraction in Lehigh, which sold at 34 1/2—the latter price b. o. 17 was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks were steady but without sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Co., No. 40 S. Third Street.

Table with columns for stock types and prices. Includes entries like '1000 City 6s, N. J. 10 1/4', '1000 Pa. & N. Y. 7 1/2', etc.

MARKET BROKERS report this morning Gold quotations as follows: 10-00 A. M. 117 1/2, 10-30 A. M. 117 1/2, 11-00 " 117 1/2, 11-30 " 117 1/2, 12-00 " 117 1/2, 12-30 " 117 1/2.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: U. S. 6s of 1881, 114 1/2; do. 1862, 117 1/2; do. 1864, 116 1/2; do. 1865, 116 1/2; do. 1868, 109 1/2; do. 1870, 109 1/2; do. 1872, 109 1/2; do. 1874, 109 1/2; do. 1876, 109 1/2; do. 1878, 109 1/2; do. 1880, 109 1/2.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows: U. S. 6s of 1881, 114 1/2; 5-30s of 1862, 111 1/2; do. 1864, 116 1/2; do. Nov. 1865, 111 1/2; do. do. July, 1865, 110 1/2; do. do. 1867, 109 1/2; do. do. 1868, 109 1/2; do. do. 1870, 109 1/2; do. do. 1872, 109 1/2; do. do. 1874, 109 1/2; do. do. 1876, 109 1/2; do. do. 1878, 109 1/2; do. do. 1880, 109 1/2.

A dry goods dealer in Michigan recently invented a fire-escape, and singular enough, like Dr. Gillies, was himself the first to test its practical utility; but the result was not the same, for it proved his savior.

A dwarf woman, nineteen years of age, was recently deserted by the side showman of a circus, in Kansas, and would have starved only for the kindness of the people. The ruffian had engaged to pay her \$25 per month.

Monroe, Indiana, has a society of colored people called "The Sons and Daughters of the Morning." The name seems somewhat inappropriate, seeing that all the sons and daughters in the association are as black as midnight.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF, WILLIAM E. LEEDS, Tenth Ward, 1711 W.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, WILLIAM M. BUNN, Sixteenth Ward, Late Private Company F, 723 P. V., 1711 W.

SPECIAL NOTICES. STEINWAY & SONS, Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

CHARLES BLASUIS, Sole Agent for the Sale of the World-Renowned Pianos, at the Old Warehouses, No. 1006 Chesnut Street.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 503 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, August 5, 1870.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218 1/2 Walnut Street—Room 17.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 15th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from August 15th to 20th. M. B. KELLY, Treasurer.

THE WEEKLY PRAYER-MEETING OF TRINITY M. E. CHURCH will be held at No. 1015 ARCH Street on each Friday evening until the church is reopened.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, wavy or straight, instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and shining.

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 22 BROADWAY, New York.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

ALBION & BUTLER, Fifth and Walnut Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

UP! UP! UP! Goes the mercury in the Thermometer! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! Go the prices of the Superior Stylish Splendid Suits of all sorts.

At the GREAT BROWN HALL of SUMMER SUITS, ROCKHILL & WILSON. Opportunities are now presented, such as you have never enjoyed in any previous summer.

Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits. Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at ROCKHILL & WILSON.

GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 CHESTNUT Street, CLOTHIER.

EDUCATIONAL. HILDON SEMINARY—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE. Newport, Rhode Island. BOARD REDUCED. This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at \$2.50 per day for transient boarders.

PROPOSALS. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. THIRD DIST., DEPT. OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12, 1870.

COLONADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

W. M. HAZARD, PROPRIETOR, COLONADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET, BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS OF Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblenz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege, Lyons, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc., etc.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 S. FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT.

Jenny Linds, Buggies, Etc., AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, No. 828 ARCH STREET AND No. 1128 CHESTNUT Street.

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS. FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents. FINE GREY LINENS. CHOCOLATE LINENS. PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS. NEW PRINTED LINENS. EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at \$1.00 each, including every letter of the alphabet. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS. 5 1/2 mwt.

STODDART & BROTHER OFFER 400 YARDS HEAVY DARK ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, IN REMNANTS, At a great sacrifice to close out immediately.

STODDART & BROTHER HAVE PUT IN STOCK ALL THE FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, Carried over from last season, to be closed out at very low prices.

M. R. DILLON, Ladies and Misses Caps, Gimp, Hair Fannels and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Orapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Bows, Ornaments, Mounting Millinery Caps, Veils, etc. 14.

OLD BETHEL CAMP MEETING, BARNBORO STATION, On West Jersey Railroad.

FOR CAPE MAY. On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

NOTICE. The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

THE FINE ARTS. COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEIO. NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEIO COLLEGE.

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE OF moderate size, with modern conveniences, situated between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets and Spruce and Chestnut.

WINDOW GLASS. A FULL STOCK, Large Assortment of Sizes and Qualities, for sale cheap by BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER.

SPECTACLES, JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESTNUT Street, Have largely increased their stock of DIAMONDS AND

DIAMOND JEWELRY, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, OPALS AND CAMBOS.

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL, TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX, BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. (S 5 mwtwp)

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE. THE INVENTORS, Patentees' Bazaar and Salesroom, No. 529 CHESTNUT St.

RIGHTS for the following Patent Machines and Inventions are offered at low figures: SHEPARDSON'S BALL CASTOR.—This is the best Furniture Castor extant. The exclusive right to manufacture for the United States will be sold for \$200.

BARBER & CO., No. 529 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF COUNTRY SEAT, MILLS, AND FARMS. No. 1. A large Merchant Mill, with seven run of burrs, 150 horsepower, 70 acres of land, six Tenant Houses, and all other fixtures complete. Price, \$25,000.

TO RENT. RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 CHESTNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett Street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 1/2 10th Delaware, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in DOUGLASS' BLOCK, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. ARON HURLEY, 615 Apply to No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE, SECOND STORY, with two good Rooms, No. 35 S. FRONT Street. (S 5 mwtwp) BOND & OSTERLOFF.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE OF moderate size, with modern conveniences, situated between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets and Spruce and Chestnut.

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